# EUROPE.

Additional Dispatches by Atlantic Telegraph.

We've by the China to the 22d of July.

A Suspension of Hostilities Agreed Upon.

PEACE REGARDED AS CERTAIN

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN GERMANY.

A Prassian Irmy Marching Upon

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Great Naval Fight Of Lissa. REFORM RIOTS IN LONDON.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT

LETTER FROM JOHN BRIGHT

Waterax, Monday, July 26, 1866. The steamship China, Capt. Hackley, from Liverseciat 3 p. m. on the flat, via Queenstown on the 25d inst., agrived here at 9 o'clock this morning. She has 30 passengers w this port and 127 for Boston. The steamship Eavaria, from New York, arrived at South

mpton on the aircrnoon of the 19th inct.
The etemship Java, from Now York, arrived at Liverpoo on the erening of the 19th inst.
The stemmship City of Dublin, from New York, arrive

livespool on the afternoon of the Sint test.

The steamelifp Arago, from New-Tork, arrived at Falmouth

The Innan corew steamer City of New York Capt. Estreb, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the 18th and

Micolay neuring. Her nows has been, in a great measure, and chipated by the Paruvian at Bather, Point and by the dismethes per the Atlantic cable. The Sational Steam Company's steamship Relyctic would The serve steamer Manhattan, the ploneer of the Guice line

seed to the Mirsey from Reweattle. The steamer China sailed at 2.45 p. m. for Bo will be due Tuesday night.

### PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Procein Offere a Scopension of Arms.

The Paris Moniteur of the 20th says: Prussia ha mgaged, at the suggestion of Napoleon, to abstain from all ots of bestliny for five days, on condition that Austria purmes a similar course, and within that time the Austrian Govent-mest make known its acceptance or reform of the basic agreed upon. If the reply from Vienna be in the affirm effee, and Italy gives consent, an armistice may be signed im

The Prussian Offer Accepted By Austria.

The Moniteur of the 21st says that Austria has acagesd the proposal of Prussia to abstain from Lostillities ing which the Court of Vienna will have to netify its ac plance on the subject of preliminaries to posce.

The London Times speaking before the Moniteur's sent says if the report of the acceptance of the arm be true, it is a suspension of arms with a view of signing armistics of six weeks, which period will allow ample time for the settlement of the details and the signature of peace. The enspension of arms implice a preconcerted agreemen

on the basis of pacific arrangements. Prossis would lose all by defeat at Florisderff, and with victory could gain little bend what also has already done. Austria, on the other hand, W defeated, would risk being swept from the face of Europe, while if victorious, thereould hardly hope to regain her poattion in Germany. says that Prussia limits her demands very nearly

ion. She is preparing for a German was.

Peace Almost Certain.

The announcement that Austria had accepted the le for the suspension of hostilities had caused great ey in all markets, the prevailing opinion, especially Germans, being that peace is almost certain to be o daded, and consequently there will be no resumption of hos comics. The Binlius answer had not yet been received. There ware no reports of further fighting.

# WAR IN GERMANY.

The Pressians in Hangary. A portion of the Prussian army has crossed the

gree Marsch, near Morita, in Hungary.

Proclamation of Archdule Atbrecht. The Archduke Albrecht had issued a proclamation

cing his assumption of the command of the Austrian

Who Prussians in Manorer, Nassan and Messo Darmstedt-Siege of Ments.

The Funkfort contingent had been disarmed and distanced, and the military clubs closed.

Frankfert had paid a contribution of 6 900,000 Surias toward the maintenance of the Prussian treops. The Premiens had occupied Wicebaden and Hoeket, and

had commenced a regular slegs of the fortress of Ments. Scale on the Khine were not allowed to pass the forts.

Berario Declines a Truce. The proposed truce between the Prussians and the

effectarians falled, the Havarians declining to accept the con-

# The Austrian Army Before Vienas.

Correspondence from Vienna states that the Auserian forces guthered together for the defense of Victima are settimated at 400,000 and 600 field guns. It is said that 100,000 men are crowded within the intrenched camp of Floriadorf. sees 60,000 to 20,000 fresh soldiers from Venetia have joined. and energthing betokens the coming conflict as inevitable.

# Auntria Britt Moping for Buccens.

The Times correspondent says the confidence of Another is not shaken. A bettle on the Danube may reverse the battle on the Elbs. Buccess is a uncessity for the Prus

The consequence of a reverse is beyond calculation. The Prosriens have marched 500 miles into the enemy's country, sed have left hostile fortreams in their rear, and on either

Preparations for a National German Parite.

The Minister of the Interior had had intertiews with some of the leaders of the political portion in Pressia in reference to the encrocation of the German Parliament, unlimited of

Some prominent men of the national party belonging to the different German States had been invited by the Prossian Government to take part in the Confference.

The official journal says the Pressian Government has no intention of controlling, but desires to give the German nation the benefit of its advance and to consult, for that purpose, regardiess of party politics, those men was place national unity above all other considerations

The Engagement Before Cimutz. The official dispatch from the Prussian headquarters

And official displated from the Frieslan headquarters at Brunn, dated July 16, asys:

"A successful engagement took place yesterday before Ofmutz, between the Frusslans under the command of the Crown Prince, and the Austranas and Saxons. The Frusslans captured 16 gams. Other ourse entries are expected to the place to morrow, between the Frus Army Core and the Austrian forces now retiring from Official Army Core and the Austrian forces now retiring from Official Commander in Chief, but remains commander of one of the Army Corpe.

The latest information concerning the war is that the Austrian retreat was everywhere outstripping the Prus sian advance. The Imperial Army was apandoning all Mo-

Prince Frederic Charles occupied Lundenburg on the 17th. Communication was out off between Olunta and Vienna, and an effort of the Olmuts garrison to break its way through the Pressian troops had sed to a fresh American defeat.

Pressian troops had led to a fresh American defeat.

The Pressians took formal possession on the 18th of the
Hanoverian part Geostemunde, near Bromen, in the presence of the Prussian and Hanoverian Commissioners, and it was supposed that Goestemonde would at once become a Prussian

Marching on Munich.

A new Prussian army, 58,000 strong, had entered Behemia from Sazony, intended to march on Ratisbon and

The Burgomaster of Viznua had insted a proofsmation, calling out the Eurgner Guard for the protection of the iry in the event of hestile attack. In Petth the peblic mind was much excited in expectation

coming evente. Austria to Betire from the Confederation. It is asserted from Paris that Austria has consented

War Levy Lpon Frankfort. It is stated that Frankfort will have to pay further war contribution of \$5,000,000 fories.

retire from the German Confederation.

#### WAR IN ITALY.

Capitalation of an Austrian Fort.

A dispatch from the headquarters of Garibeldi dated Sterd, July 19, says in consequence of recent engage ments and the occapation of Combino and the Val de hodre by the valuateurs, the Azetriane in Fort Augulia have been compelled to capitulate conditionally after an obstimate de-

Prince Carignapo and the Minister of War have ce lated Caribaldi on his success.

The finling Vanguard.

The Italian Vanguard was at Plave on the 20th.

Naval Bugagement of Lines.

The Italian feet opened an engagement upon the Island of Lissa, on the coast of Dalmatia, on the 18th. The Italian official reports state that after seven hours' obvitinate fighting the feet silesced the fort of St. George. LIVERPOOL July 22, 1864.

In the great naval fight off Lissa the Italian fronclad He de Italie was cank by a collision at the commescemen Indian accounts state that the Austrian equation retired after one man-of-war and two stoumers had been sunk.

A Vienna disputed says: "The Italian fleet, driven back, was being pursued by the Austrians in the direction of An-

The iron-cled frigate Re d'Italia, which was sunk by the Austrians, was built by William H. Webbin this city in 1263. She was launched on the 18th day of 1. In that year, and called for Europe eight or ten mouths rater. The length of her keel was about \$77 feet, and over all the measurement was 259 feet. The breadth of the ship was \$2 feet. She was

Italian Covernment for Venetia

A decree had been officially promulgated organic ing an administration for Venetia. The Marquie Pepali had been appointed Italian Commissioner at Pades, Signor Mar dini at Viacensa, and Signor Albert at Roviga.

Prince Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Venice on the 19th.

The Austrians Fortifying Themselves in Venetia.

Intelligence received from Rovigo reports that the a netrians had erected batteries on all the roads leading to Padua, and that Brevion, the commander of the Fortress of Verona, had ordered the inhabitants to provide themselves with provisions for three months.

Italian Meadquarters. The headquarters of the Italian army were to be

sunsferred to Rovigo on the 18th.

The army had been separated into two corps, one under Gen. Cialdini, consisting of 15 divisions, and the other

The Austrian Borces.

The Austrian troops who were encamped in the en-virous of Verena resourced that fortress on the 16th.
The rest of the Austrian troops remaining in Venetia have also settred within the fortresses, with the exception of pa-trols, which continued to appear at Villafranca, Marmi-roli, and to the fourth of the Mastre railway. The Austriaus had withdrawn from Liverona. They con-

tinued to burn the bridges.

Austrian reënforcements had been sent to Valriages, and were preparing to defend the passage of the Tyrol.

OUR EGREIGN WAR CORRESPONDENCE.

# PLOBENCE.

DIPPICULTIES ARISING OUT OF VICTORIES-PRUSSIASI SUCCESSES SHAMEFUL BEHAVIOR OF THE AUS-TRIAN PRESS-THE RESPECTIVE WANTS OF PRUS-SIA AND ITALY—PRUSSIA'S PRACE PROPOSITIONS -WAR ITEMS.

FLORENCE, July 13, 1864. War and victories commonly simplify the pending diffi-culties, but in the present case difficulties arise even from the most brilliant victories, since Austria, stunned by her tremenduous defeat, called Napoleon in to be the umpire and to arrange not only the Italian but likewise the German question. Until now Austria and her South German allies boosted always of their patriotic German feeling, but as soon as they were whipped they forgot their patriotism and sought Napoleon's protection. Now it is certain that it was the Emperor of France who has knitted the meshes of itwas the Emperorof France who has knitted the meakes of the net in which Francis Joseph was caught; but events took a different tern from that which was expected. They believed in the Tuileries that if Italy came out victori-ous from the strugzle, that Germany to the Maine would fall en easy prey to Fruesia, and that the great Austrian army under Benedek would be sofficiently able to cover Austria and even indiet defeat on Prussia, while just the re-verse has happened. La Marinora being defeated and Bene-dek undone. The diplomatic position is, therefore, re-ersed. Napoleou does not like the too rapid aggrandia-ment of Prussia and Austria's complete collapse; and his sympathies go already for Francis Joseph's, not for Bis-mark's policy.

After the fatal 3d of July, Francis Joseph wanted to After the fatal 3d of July, Francis Joseph wanted to give up Venetia—but without the Tridentine country which, since 1815, is amered to Tyrol, in order to be more able to withdraw his army of Italy from the South, and to hard it gainst Pressia. His first propositions to Napoleon were made in that sense, but the French Emperor would not dare to propose to Italy such a cowardly treason spaint her Prussian slip; he insisted, therefore, upon a prediction on both sides in the South, and the negotiations saill continue between Napoleon, King William and King Vetere Emanuel. Still she Australias have already retired 60,000 men from Italy, leaving in the five furthersex about 100,000, while the Italian army mader Claikini still inagers between the Po and the Adige, and Ricasoli is continually on the rulway between the few depinters and the capital. The fleet, after having ambarded 20,000 men at Ravenns, steamed away on the cash last; but for sixe days we have no Jartharine formation either from the army or from the army of from the army or from the army of from the army of from the army or from the army of from the Adige and the theyer, which depends the the responsible of the propose to the rule of the Rhine. It is not true to the Rhine of the responsibility of the propose to the rule of the rule of the rule of the rule of the subject of the rule of the rule

naturally cannot be influenced by French influence; but, instead of sending him, as he deaired, either to Dalmatia or to Istria, which was the true field for an adventurous volunteer force, they pitched him in the mountain gorges of Italian Tyrol, against the Tyrolees sharpshooters, without providing him with artillery, while a portion of his force is even now not yet clad and shod, and all of them receive inferior pay to the regular army. It looks, indeed, as if Government did not want to defeat the Anstrians but were ready to sacrifice the volunteers. It is

forces is even now not yet clad and shod, and all of them receive inferior pay to the regular army. It looks, indeed, as if Government did not want to defeat the Anstrians, but were ready to sacrifice the volunteers. It is not their game really to harm Anstria, now that the cession of Venetia is certain, whether Prussia meets with further soccesses or reverses. La Marmora evidently wants to keep up appearances, and make the Prussians believe that Italy does her best to comply with the conditions of the treaty. As to Ricasoli, he is certainly in carnest, since he is too proud to become a traitor and to accept Venetia from the hands of France, without any Italian victory; still it seems that different influences paralyze any bold and hencet movement in the camp, and aniless we hear within the next few days of some more decisive movement, Victor Emanuel will have gained a fair province, but will have lost his fair name. Let us hope that our suspicious may prove unfounded.

As to Prussia, she continues her victorious career. While a portion of her forces occupies Ighan and Zwittan, in Moravia, and her cavalry makes raids in the neighborhood of Prerau, other troops have occupied Austrian Silesia, and in Gallicia the county of Auschwitz (Osviecien) down to the frontier of Hungary. In the west they entered the Duchy of Nassan, in the south Bararia, and fought a great battle the day before yesterday at Kissingen, of which we get only the Bavarian telegram, but even from that version we can after that the Prussians remained victorious. Now the cighth Confederate corps remains alone in the vicinity of Frankfort of all the Austrian allies which has not yet experienced the weight of Prussia a arms. A battle is every day expected, and nobody doubts of the reut of that ill-fated, badly-organized corps.

The Austrian papers behave most shamefully. Bragaria and bullies before the defeat, they have now no words sufficiently strong to bilame Benedek and his staff. They insist now that the Hungarian Diet should be called together

Now as regards the different claims of the powers engaged or concerned in the present war, we may safely state them, without fear of being contradicted.

Italy wants Venetia to the Isotra, the Tridentine country, and that partion of Inalan Tyrol which speaks Italian, via.; the valley of the Misole, and the valley of the Asinge up to San Misohele; Istria she would only claim after the conquest of that province, which is now out of the question.

Prussia wants Schleswig-Holstein, after having retroceded Northern Schleswig, as far as the Dunish language.

the question.

Prusia wants Sobleswig-Holstein, after having retroceded Northern Schleswig, as far as the Danish language
prevails, to Denmash. She wants pertions of Hanover
and Heese, so as to connect the eastern and western half
of the empire. But whe does not want to dethrone any of
the German princes, who must, however, leave to her the
exclusive command and organization of all the German
military forces, and Prussia alone will represent all Germany at the foreign courts. From Austria king William
does not claim anything but her withdrawal from
the German Cambedermion. A German Parliament,
elected by universal suffrage, would provide for the
budget, the commercial legislation, monetary concerns
and unity of weights and measures in Germany.
Those Prussian propositions are certainly not exexcepted or out of proportion with the great victories she
gained and the sacritices she made, but Napoleon does not
relish a great military monaroby, exclesely growing up
next door to France. He therefore proposes that Prussia
shoul annex Rioklen, the two Hessiss and Brunes
wick, ruske military conventions with Hanover, Oldenburg, and Satony, and other small duchies and principallties, give up the bast District to France, and the Rhemish
Province to Mecklenburg. France would take likewise Landau, Prussian and Austra remain outside the new German
Confederation with would consist of the Rhemishprovinces,
of Raden, Wurtenbrg and Bavarra, and in fact, it would be
the restoration of the First Napoleon's Rancebused, Gerto make Count Bismark popular as the champion of Ger-man unity and independence, while Austria lesses her hold upon public opinion even in Southern tiermany, since with-out her thoughtiese invitation, Napoleon could not have heading the unitary prestire of the victories in Bohemia had already considerable influence on the Prussian elections. Riemark got at least a majority. The Liberals and Progra-late who, until now, had so strongly opposed his heate other, are decidedly in a minority.

policy, are decidedly in a minority.

According to the last telegrams, the Austrian scary in the North is so much demoralized that it wants complete reorganization. Eighty thousand men have been transported from Venetia to Vienna, whither the besten army retires from Moravia, being unable to hold the line of Pracaia and Gimutz. It is now the line of the Danube which is to be held, a large intreached camp being formed in the triangle between the March, the Danube and the railway. The Archduke Albrocht and his chief of staff, Baron John, take the command. As to the battle of Kissinger, on the itli, the Ravarians were heaten, and retired to Schweinsfurt, there to concentrate their forces. Halian war new is contraband; still I was cradibly informed that Claidini had advanced up to Padea without maeting anywhere with serious resistance. The facet is said to have taken the port of Pirano in Laria, not far from Trieste, and safely put on land about 12,000 men. The irancheds then went down to Poia, where they occupied the Island of Brooni, the Austrian fleet awaiting their attack in the Fasana Channel. A conflict is soon expected. The postal communications are interrupted between Bolegra and Piacenza, the railway being taken up on clustely for army transportation. My letter, therefore, which goes now by sea, will scarvely arrive in time for the American packet. The greatest confinion prevails at Frankfort and at Vienna; the Frankfort in time for the American packet. The greatest confinion prevails at Frankfort and at Vienna; the Frankfort in time for the American packet. The previous may any day active in those two greatesenters. The Frankfort in time for the American packet. The parallel sea may any day active in those two greatesters.

THE PRUSSIAN NEEDLE-GUN ON THE PIELD OF DIPLO. MACY-EFFORT TO DIVORCE ITALY FROM PRUSSIA UNSCICENSFUL-WAR NOT LIKELY TO LAST LONG -ITALY'S CLAUMS-THE WAR THE OVERTHROW OF PEUDALISM.

Mn.as, July 12, 1892.

The Prussian needle-gun is as fairly effective on the field of diplomacy as on that of Königgrütz. I honestly believe this fact to be the solution of the present ancertriuties. It certainly explains the marvelous unaminity of sentiment in the Prussian journals and the ready consent of John Bull to any Erench proposition. Not that all the old battles are forgotten or old issues cast aside; sent of John Built to any Exemen proposition. Not that all the old battles are forgotien or old issues cast saids; but there is perfect secord in the faith that Prassia must be arrested and held in check—dutil the rest of us get breach-loaders. We here should not be much offended in all this if it wose not for the mean and mescherous policy asked of us as a means of securing the peace of Europe for the accedul time. For the keep of the displomatic struggle is the effort to divorce Italy from Prassia in order to bring the whole weight of European indignation to bear upon the latter. We were first adject to break openly with acr ally, profess our content with Abstrian ill-manners and advise Bismark to close with the best terms he can get. We rejected finat with a very modest dignity. We talked lood by ourselves; but for the ears of Europe we had no indignant protests—only we could not do the shanneful deed. We were then asked to do it covertly, to bring "all our influence to bear upon Prussia, Induce her to desert from continuing the strife, and imply owr intention to recede from our engagements." We have also rejected that proposition, and declared our resolve to fulfill to the letter our contract with Prussia. As the youngest of the nations, we cannot stain the name of the Italy we have made by a breach of faith, which would dishoner the memory of Modieval Spain. That is why there is such a classor against us? Why wate words on us? If Prussia conset to fight we shall. Why threaten as with the terzors of French invasion? Did we right the battle of Königgütt? Do we menace the balance of power in Europe? No. Our fault is want of complexency. We cannot be induced to charge front by an Imperial telegram. We will not break faith.

I have approached the situation from this point of view.

on the real of companion of the control of indused to charge front by an Imperial telegram. We will not break fasth.

I have approached the situation from this point of view, the better to show the inconsistency of all the rumors on which continental journalism has heed for one week from the blessed day when France gained Fenetia. A first of French iron-class has been kept under sail in the newspapers) for the Adriatic. A French army crosses Mont Cenis and its follow moves along the Cornice road toward Genoa. But pray, why send French particulars to Italy! What cause of quarrel has France with us!

Turn to the political articles, and you find them full of arguments to show the danger to Europe of a big Pruesia. Torn to the news department, and the needle-gun fills the whole horizon around. "Italy has only rumreds; light that? We regard it as simply ridrenious that France sweet venetia. To take possession of it would be an act of war against us. Nor do we suppose for a nomest, that Napoleous believes those provinces a part of his conprise. He is too shrewl for that.

We admire the complaisance with which English jour-

signed and the Austrian terms been accepted, Victor Emanuel must have fought against the revolution with a whole ration behind it. We are now told: "Very well, fight wind-mills, if you insist upon it, out you cannot win victories on empty forts. The Austrians are gone." Very well, why make such a claumer about us, then? Let us best the air, if it hurts nobody.

The trouble is that Austria cannot use all her troops craimst Prussus with Austria cannot use all her troops half of the troops in the south have gone north, but we still hold 100,000 troops in Venetia and the Tyrol, and winning victories over them is not beating the sir. Even if Austria had time to withdraw all her troops there would still be the danger of our taking Dalmatia and the Tyrol. Austria wints to avenge Königgistz, but she cannot be sure of her victory until she is delivered from this Italian army. Diplomacy and journalism are toiling day and night to release this Austrian army in front.

In point of fact, with 60,000 volunteers erowding is to the Tyrol after Garibaldi, and the possibility that the regular army on the line of the Po may be sent after them, Austria is not safe on the south if she relinquishes what she calls Venetia.

I have not meant to imply in the abeve my belief that

army on the time of the rolling is sent after them, Austria is not safe on the south if she relinquishes what the calls Venetia.

I have not meant to imply in the abeve my belief that the war will continue long. It is now a question of giving Prossis somestink for her pains. Her pretensions are modest count, and must eventually be granted, if some sense can be besten into the Austrian brains. But it is pretty certain that the tone of Paris journals, and possibly of French diplomacy, has inspired her with a hope that she can fight another battle with the certainty of success. It is possible that in the belief that Napoloon will neutralize Italy, she has rendered the Tyrol insecure by with drawing her troops there. On the whole, it is neither Prussin nor Italy who are intractable. It is Austria, who hopes to retrieve Köningrätz; and Europe, which cannot accustom itself to the idea of a Germany.

The war may last, therefore, until the German armies try conclusions once more near Vienna. It may last longer if Aussira wins and restores confidence to Europe. But it is the general belief that the present negotiations will end in a peace. In the nature of the case, an armistic emptot have a properly agreed upon.

It is very unfortunate, of course, that our Paris Cursar

our neuro is to make our military situation only a little

ment will work hard to secure the lower Tyrol fo Government will work hard to secure the lower Tyrof for these reacens.

The people clamor for Istria, too: but I do not think the Covernment would scrously think of it now. If we take it we shall probably k ep it. I ought not to forget the hopes which the Napoleonic intervention has awakened in the Keaction. Stunned by the fall of its main prop, the Hapsburgs, it recovered voice and courage when the cession of Venetia to France was amounteed. The gentlemen who edit the Meade and ink of that color saw, in vision, a Confederate Haly. Venetia a free city, the Pope master again of the Marches of Ancona, and celestial visias beyond, such as France and Austria working together to carry the world back to the happy times when Protestants were burned and newspapers had not been heard of.

Poor gentlemen! I misdoubt if their crice of exultation have help d Austria. This war banishes the middle

Poor gentlemen! I misdoubt if their cries of exulta-tion have help d Austria. This war banishes the middle ages forever. It is the last struggle of civilization with feedalism. However supported and however preserved by the solicitude of Europe, Austria will cease henceforth to disturb the posts of the world, or to lend effective sup-port to the retrograde party in Europe. We shall new have two Spains; but a hundred of them would count for little in the modern world.

THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ITALIAN ARMY-POPULARI-TY OF RICKSOLI-PURTHER DETAILS OF THE BAT-THE OF CUSTOZZA-THE POPE APPROVES OF THE CERSION OF VENETIA TO PRANCE.

tia. He crossed the Po on the 8th, captured Rovigo on the 10th, besieged Padus on the 12th, and his troops en tered Vicenna yesterday—about 80 miles marching in five days. We are not informed here as to the operations

rate judgement.

The Austrians have withdrawn so many men from Venetia to save their cause in the North, that they will of urse decline battles, and Cialdini cannot afford the time for regular a ges. I presume his plan contemplates a cons near or at Venice, perhaps at Chiornia, so as to give a new base on the Adrianic. We do not hear of La Marmora's movement, but we suppose he is to resume the march into the Quadrilateral and meet Cialdini at Verona. A rumor has grevatied, however, that two corps of this army had passed around to the head of Lake Gorda and strived in the Valley of Trent. This I do not credit. The

army had passed around to the head of Lake Gorda and arrived in the Valley of Trent. This I do not credit. The whole plan of campaign is at all events pretty clear: To isolate the furtresses of the Quadrialeral, capure if possible Venice, Verona and Padna, and provide a secure base for the surey of Caldini on the Adriale. Subsequent movements will depend on events in the North.
Garibalda is making some headway, and he has been given some of the best troops in the service—the ferraghta—tis addition to his volunteers. We hear of a shirmish every day sow, and all these shirmishes are victores for the volunteers. It is conjectured that the army of La Marmora will join Garibaldi in the Trate talley, to hold our Tyrol and possibly, to advance these northward.

The war lealistus continue to be very unsatisfactory. Some of the nearpapers express their surprise that we can only hear of defeats; for, since the thic turned, the builteins are silent about events in the Tyrol.

The army oft Claidini has been received in Rovige, Vicenza, and other towns, with immense creturalsam. The population of these cities have made haste to ask for the Italian Government, and the Ministry have appointed a Commission to psychide for the emergency. The Austrian local officers have generally retreated and left the people with no form of authority.

Unless diplemency makes haste, it will find no place to locate its universal suffrage in Venetic.

Of course the universal suffrage in Venetic.

Of course the universal suffrage in Venetic.

Of sourse the universal suffrage in Venetic.

We have committed ourselves fully to the plans of the Hungarian exide, and it remains to be seen whether the May are at home, have forgetten likely. I do not fully credit the rumors which were of an actual airing in Binagary, nor even that there are critenive proparations for reach a return to Komonom after a new defeat, Eungary will once more save the fliapsburgs at the expanse of her own liberties. Tou will not fail to see in this apped to Hungarian exides and

revolution.

Ricasoli has acquired on immense power over the public mind, and he is toubtiess as unpopular at Parisan he is beloved here. The papers sy a new "party of action" has been formed, whose loaders are Caldini, Garitaldi and Ricasoli.

been formed, whose leaders are Caldini, Garti aid and Ricasoli.

We are not done with details of the battle of Custorna. You may remember that Prince Humbert formed a battlelien of infantry into a square and resulted a regiment of Austrian cavelry. It is curious that this square centained men from every par vince of Italy. If the 446 coldiers composing it, if were New olitans, 48 belonged to the provinces in the cik Kingdom of Sardinia, 48 were Lombards, 9 were Venezians, 38 kailed from Nicily, each the rest from the various Provinces of Central Italy.

The fact is worth a good deal. There was no better fighting done that day, and this shows that the mixing of the different Brovinces has not damaged the army. The proportions show, too, how cas fully the regimental have been filled up out of all the different elements of which the nation has been composed.

But the chief systemet in the bloody day is the Quadrilateral antics in the general ship. It was threwn out here at once that La Mannora dd not intend to light that day, but the indiscretion of his lieutenants brought on a general engagement. I at first apposed this to be true. More light convinces the chat La Mannora dd hope to light and defeat a part of the function army, and that he had reason to entertain such hope. He hurries forward tefore Cialding could get across the Po, and fought two days too soon for kid general plan. Cialding only get two or three brigances across on the 24th, and sould not have fought before the 25th. the 25th.

The La Marmora presses accuse the Prossians of having

The La Marmora presses accesse the Prossians of having forced this programme upon us. I think it likely enough, and very creditable to the Prossians. But what condeums La Marmora is that he does not seem to have dreamed of victory there. He got his men to fighting, and thes hastened back to Guito to prepare for their retreat. He had rien enough there to have such the day, but his whole idea seems to have been to get out of an unexpected bactle. There was, therefore, no general direction of the battle on our side. Half our artillery stood idle on the other side of the Mincio, and the general in charge of it saked in vain to be permitted to try his guns.

I think Gen. Grant said of the earlier battles of the Army of the Potomac, that "they were not fought through." This was the case with Castaurs. On the evening of the Said La Marmon had all his army infact except two or affect regiments. He was able to light there the next day and to conquer there.

three regiments. He was able to light there the next day and to conquer there.

We learn with piesaure that the Pope approves the cession of Venetia to France. We have not very lately approved or disapproved, in matters of politics, in accord with Pius IX, and we are pleased that we think differently on this question. In fact, we are all the more sure of heing right from finding kome on the other side.

After some confusion, the kiess are once more drawn as they have stood for heif a century. On one side Austria, the Pene the Reaction, the English Tories and American Copperheads: on the other, Liseral Italy, Rising Germany, European Liberalim, English Reform and the Austrian Congress. Napoleon is just now neutral, and is feeling his way to the Rhine. I rether think he may succeed it making those "modest edditions" which he covert, and it has been a does not contemplate a universal wait.

GENERAL NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. Special Disputches from Heart's Content by

Atlantic Telegraph. NORWAY—REFORM DEMONSTRATION IN LON. DOR AND SERIOUS RIOT-FUNDS FOR PAYMENT OF MEXICAN DIVIDENDS PROVIDED-FINANCIAL IS-TRILLIGENCE.

July 16-The China arrived. Drontheim, Norway,

Meform league announce a meeting on Thursday next at Hyde Park. Arrangement with Government. The Home

Hyde Park. Arrangement with Government. The Home Secretary writes that no promise is made, or any one given to application for leave to hold meeting.

Some disturbance is expected in Hyde Park this evening. The Home Secretary and Sir Richard Wayne are determined to prevent the proposed political gathering; while the advanced Liberals are resolved on having it. Mr. Bright asks by letter, on what foundation does our liberty etand if the right of our people to held a political meeting in a public park is denied?

Jun 24.—Range Bres.

July 24—Baring Bros. announce that large on their way to pay the dividends on the Mexican bonds. Consols, money 68 (to 29). No alteration in Bank rates ex-

hundred police detachment guard protected the park. The gates were closed. The mob broke the iron railing and forced an entrance. Several persons were injured. The Horse Guards charged the people, but did not use their awords.

Parliament.

EXTRADITION TREATY WITH PRANCE.

In the House of Lords on the 19th a bill was introduced by the Lord Chanceller to amend the extradition treaty with France. The bill abelies some difficulties it the way of surresidering France criminals. Earl Character admitted that Eucland had been in the wrong, and progress was made

that Eugland had been in the wrong, and progress was made with the measure.

KNOLISH MAYY AND THE CONTINENTAL WAR.
On the RUth, a long discussion took place on the condition of the navy, and on the position of Great Eritain in reference to the way on the Continent.

Lord Stanley assured the House that the foreign policy of the Government was pacific and observant, but the mode in which this policy was to be corried out must be left to the Government.

The London papers generally express great emisfaction at the course pursued by Lord Stanley, the new Foreign Minister, circuit Hritain stands absolutely unpledged and uncomitted to any proposals beyond friendly mediation. All the Government has done has been to recommend the courts of Herits and Florence to consider larms of armistice.

The Lendon Florence to consider larms of armistice.

The Lendon Davisy News thinks there is not the slighest ground for obstinction for Kingley's assurances of England's severe discretion in the future.

The Ballot — Collegation of RNGLISH CONSTITUENCING—OPEN VOLUM IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE BALLOT—CORRUPTION OF ENGLISH CONSTITUENCES—OPEN VOILSG IN THE UNITED STATES.

In bringing forward to the House of Commons his annual moniton for the buildt. Mr. Horkery said he had been for nearly 20 years in Parliament, and during the whole of that time he had observed the steady increase of corruption as elections. He thought that every man upon when the franchine was contered should be protected in the exercise of it by the legislature, and that he should be able to record his rote toursely and monacchantosaly, without fear of punishment and hope of reward. The objections are the hallot were that it was amment and any and that as the vote was a trust, it engit to be recorded openly. His reply to these objections was that the buildt was a system of election recognised in all clubs, and that where it had been tried in other countries it had been successful.

the ballot was a system of election racognized in all clubs, and that where it had been tried in other countries it had been successful.

The no lowing were Mr. Berkely's remerks, relative to the system of voting by helot in the United States:

The next objection that the ballot was not excessful where it had been precided was equally erroneous. The conditions of the hellot were different in different countries, but as a rule it might be shound that wherever secrees of voting was compelious; there the ballot was most smoonestal. In othe first phose let him eith America. [Hear, hear, from the Ministerial saile.] He had felt sure that he should elicit that tracles! obsert from become him contained gendelmen opposite. [Langther.] He had saver held up America as possessing a mode of voting which this country ought to initiate, but as possessing, on the contraity, a node of voting which they ought to the electral-toem with his voting paper open in his hand. He called the electral-toem with his voting paper open in his hand. He had seen thousands do that. A man might deciars his votice of an might field his voting paper up and give it in perfect sensity. Yet the disadvantage of the open ballot had been experienced in America, for in the Northern States, from there being a great accommistion of poor totes, from the existence of large corporate bodies, and other cames, both briberty and latinidation began to be practiced. The convergence was that in Masanchusetts an attempt was made to have the ballot server, although it was defeated by a very small majority. He saw not whether that attempt had been again made they mine he had been otherwise to deciare how they would be assured—that we man the America would think team otherwise than made they but of this they might be assured—that we had been experienced on the American soloped it. An interestication and a his country of the tree viction of the Trees in his admirable chronicle of the tour of the Prince of the street latining its host, but there was no more devialed by

and who could venture to doubt which of the two elections the Frince would promote was most worthy of a civilized country! [ficar.].

The motion was rejected by a vote of 197 to 110.

THE JAMAICA DESTURANCES.

In the House of Commons, Mr. John Staart Mill put the following questions to the Government!

1. We ather any steps have been or will be taken to bring to trial Livut Adouch, for unlawfully putting to death two meananced Mitchell and Hill, without trial, and six persons, after alleged trial by court mortial, on charges not complicable by a military court; for flegging, without trial, Mr. John Anderson and others, and authorizing one Henry Ford to flog many meanant somes without trial, one of whom, named John Maileas, died in contecquence!

2. Whether any steps have been or will be taken to bring to trial Capt, Hole, for hauging one Donahlson without trial, for shooting and permitting to be shut various persons without trial, don't putting to death by hanging or shooting 3D persons, of or trial by a so-colled military court, for sets not cognizately by a military court, and without observance of the rules presented by the Articles of Way, for flugging various mean december of the unlawful putting to death of music one some persons by middless under his command?

3. Whether any steps have been or will be taken to bring to trial Liou. Cover for content of the more to be only a substant or the lines to the order of the lines of the substant of

to fire at marined possible and cause the death of several persons?

4. Whether any steps have been or will be taken to bring to trial Ensign Cullen and lir. Morris for putting three near to death without trial; and Dr. Morris for abouting time men to death without trial; and Dr. Morris for abouting one William Gray.

5. Whether any steps have been or will be taken to bring to trial Stigneodary Magistrate Fy fo, for borning because of peasants, putting to death one person without trial, and being accessing to the unlawful putting to death of various others.

6. Whether any steps have been or will be laken to bring to trial Atlonger-view. Histon. Licul. Brand, Capt. Leke and Capt. Field, for atting as Frenidents or neutbers of alleged courts are trial.

Capt. Fried, or sitting as Freeziechts or members of aleged courts murical, by whom numerous persons were unlawfully put to death.

7. Whether any steps home been or will be taken to bring to trial Cot. Helson, Brigadier-General in Janai's a for unlawfully put to death.

7. Whether any steps home been or will be taken to bring to trial Cot. Helson, Brigadier-General in Janai's a for unlawfully causeing to be tried, in time of peace, by "litary courts irwe unlawfully out to death, the following treath of the proclamation or beyond the jurisdiction ... martial law, and after such what to death, the following by the control of the proclamation or beyond the jurisdiction ... martial law, and after such women, one of them in a state of programmy; Height Cowell, Abrander Taylor, Kwrence, Louitia Geoghan and err other women, one of them in a state of programmy; Height Cowell, Abrander Taylor, Taylor, Hawley, Hall Lavingston, and various other person who had been previously flegged, and about 160 other person who had been previously flegged, and about 160 other person who had been previously flegged, and about 160 other person who had been previously flegged, and about 160 other person who had been previously flegged, and about 160 other person who had been previously flegged, and about 160 other person who had been previously flegged, and about 160 other person who had been previously flegged and about 160 other person who had been previously flegged.

8. Whether any legal proceedings have been or will be ordered to be taken against Mr. Edward John Ryre, lately Government of Jamaica, per completily in all or any of the above acta, and partial per completily in all or any of the above acta, and partial person whom the previous and the person of the person of the previous of flexible person of the previous of flexible person of the person of the previous of the season of give for the previous of the season of give for the previous of the person of the previous of the canfeddring to take person of the Canfeddriction of t

The projected reform demonstration in London on the 23d was awated with some interest. Notwithstanding the Government's prohibition the projectors of the meeting had determined to hold it. Mir Michard Marne, Police Complications, personally requested Mr. Bears, the prime moves to the demonstration, to use his influence to prevent it. Bears declined, and educate to recognize the legality of the palace to interfere in the meeting. Several of the papers consider the course pursued by the longue injurious to reform.

Cholera is reported from various towns of the United Kingdom, though it is generally of the British type. Seron deaths are stated to have occurred at Dundee from that disease, and two at South Shields. The Suspended Banks.

The Habilities of the suspended Preston Banking Company were estimated at £1,500,000. The connection of the Bank with cotton transactions caused considerable depression is Liverpool but no great mossiness.

The Habilities of the Birminglam Panking Company are ascertained to be £500,000, and their assets are £2,000,000.

# Great Frauds in Liverpool.

In connection with the recent, we may almost say the present commercial crists, serious trauds have come to light in Liverpool. Warrants for the apprehension of two brokers—Mr. S. Gath, it, in the ordina trade, and Mr. C. R. Bennett in the timber trade—have been issued. In the first case, it is alleged that for money advances ection was hypothecated to the banks which did not belong to the berrower, and in the latter, bills are stated to have been furged to the extent of £10,000. Other cases of extensive fraud have been reported to the local police.

# Commercial Failure.

Carleton Brothers, wholesale was become in Louden have somewhat Their equilibre are not stated.

Ride Motch. In the rifle match between the members of House, of Lords and Commons at Wimbledon, the ware declared the winners by 14 marks.

Commercial Intellige LIVERPOOL, July 21—A. M.—STATH OF TRAM.—
The Manchester merket is dull, with a declining tendency.
Breadstoffs are very dull. Mesure, Richardson, Spens a
Co. report: Flour dull and nominal. Wheat insoftre, a trading downward. Winter Red, 10/19211/2. Carr fan, Mined, 77-671/6. Weather favorable fire the stops.

Provisions inactive. Bigland, Athya & Co. report: best
dull and unchanged. Pork standy. Beanes. Small sales; joins
nominal. Lard heavy and nominal. Tailow dull, and on

over.
PRODUCE.—The Brokest Circular reports Ashes quer-pots 20°8. Sgas Ermer. Coffee steady. Bice steady. In-coed Cates quiet and steady. Lincoed did dull and unchange. Sperm Oil—Small sales at £120°2 £128. Rosin quer. Spirm

Sperm Off.—Small ance at a control of the control o 25, 6. Sperm Gil tends upward; sales at £125, manding an advance. Tallow tends downwar pentine steady at 42. Petroleum quiet and at GLASGOW MARKET.—John Motiail reporte: dall and lower.

LITERY.

LATERY.

LAT shares, 44 944.

The Bourse on the 20th was firm. Rentes closed RUBSIA.

Reception of Mr. Fox.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says great preparations are making at Cronstadt for a grand record in M. Far, the heart of the address from the United States to be Emperor of Ruesta, congravalating the Corr on his case from areassination. A special reception committee has been

The Captain-General of Madrid had issued an order commanding all arms to be delivered up to the suffering within 46 hours.

Disarming the Prople of Madrid.

The discount demand at the banks continued med crate. On the Stock Exchange money was in slightly creased demand at 6; 27 per cent. Bank rate anchanged. CITY SEWS

THE WEATHER.-Nearly all day yenterday; the

weather was intolerably warm, giving us an unplease pinder of the slow-fire to which we were subjected a of weeks ago; but (c) but "We know it would rain, for all day long A spirit with elender rapes of nilst Was lowering his golden bushers down Into the purple and amethys);" and at about sunset, sure enough, the dry, dusty city we pleutifully watered by a refreshing shower, which also afreeled

in the west. The mercury descended several degrees, and the night was cool and pleasant, with refreshing breezes from the de Paris arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock last evening. She left Breet at 3 p. m. on the 21st. Conceding that Breet a 3 miles further from New-York than Liverpool, the Villa is Paris has fully equated, if not surpassed, the best time ero made by the United steamer Scotta.

a fine natural effect, with its accompanissents of thunder and lightning overhead, and the golden gleams of a stormy success

TRUE RAPHIC CALEMBOURG. - What point of resemblance is there between Cyrus W. Field and the Afastia Telegraph Cable! Both have reached their Heart's Content

OSITUARY .- Among the deaths of last week was that of Alexander D. Reutes, which took place on Saturday as his residence in Third-ava, near Furtieth-et. The deceased was long a resident of this city, and took an active interess a municipal politics, especially in the Twenty-first Ward. In was favorably known, and his death will be sincerely regretted

by a large number of friends and acquaintances. Mr. P. T. Barpum has been appointed one of the Commissioners to the World's Fair at Paris.

BURGLARY IN BROADWAY .- The glass and paint stere of David W. Smith. No. 1,000 Broadway, was entered by hargians, by forcing open the rear door, on the night of the 25th inst., and 30 boxes of glues and a quantity of white less carried away, altureher valond at 8200. Officer Messman of the Twenty ninth Precinct found a piece of one of the stokes boxes in the paint store of Henry Ninciair, at No. 1,300 Broadway. Ninciair was arrested, and Justice Dedge committed him for trial in default of bath.

of the Twenty screenth Procluct arrested John Keily, h., on a canal-boat in the North River. The prisoner on the 200 inst. beat Matthew McLoughlo in a terrible manner while it assisted in West-st. and slee hit his thumb, on sing a sever wound. The particulars have already been published in TED TRIBLES. Coroner Gover held the accused to bail in the sam of \$2,000 to await the result of his victim's injuries.

has been in the Tombe for two mouths upon a charge of en-besting bonds and other securities, the property of Messa. Duncas, Sherman & Co., bankers, of this city, to the amount of nearly \$40,000, applied yeasterday, by his connect Keva James, for an examination into the charge. The Court op-

[Announcements.]

WONDERFULLY PLEASED. About four months since I purchased for my wife a Willies Gibbs flewing Mesiste. Already she is able to exact in the enable of the work any of the other leader in two me has been ing Machani of other kinds. Mrs. 67, is wonderfully pleased with her menistra-licative of Mr. A. Griffin. East Santow. Mitch.

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